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*Report from Vera Cruz—Mortality statistics—Yellow fever on British steamship Cayo Largo, from Habana, via Tampico.*

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 27, as follows: During the week ended July 25, 1903, there was recorded a total of 60 deaths, of which 16 were due to yellow fever and 8 to tuberculosis.

The British steamer *Cayo Largo*, from Habana via Tampico, arrived here July 23 with the captain sick with yellow fever. He was taken sick almost exactly three and one-half days after reaching Tampico and eight hours before arriving here. The captain states that he spent the afternoon of the day of his arrival in Tampico at the house of his agent, where he took a nap—a peculiarly dangerous procedure, inasmuch as the *Stegomyia fasciata* are particularly active at just about that time of day.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Report from Manila—Cholera in Manila and the provinces—Danger of infection from Mariquina River—Cholera in Cebu—Quarantine.*

Assistant Surgeon Heiser, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports, June 25, as follows:

In Manila there continues to be a continual decrease in the number of cases of cholera. The number has fallen from 66 to 9 per week.

*Danger of infection from the Mariquina River.*

During the week there has been grave apprehension felt owing to the fact that cholera has made its appearance at San Mateo, which is a village situated on the banks of the Mariquina River immediately above the point from which the water which supplies Manila is pumped into pipes. There have been altogether 9 cases and 7 deaths reported during the week covered by the report. The principal danger arises from the fact that the river is very low and the greater portion of the water is used to supply Manila. Soldiers have been placed on guard to prevent contamination of the river. The use of public latrines, where the disposal of the fecal matter can be controlled, has been made compulsory. Daily inspections and other sanitary measures have been instituted by the board of health.

The situation has improved so much at Manila that it is the intention to permit the United States army transport *Kilpatrick* to sail for New York without first undergoing quarantine detention. The passengers to embark on her have all been in Manila for one week or longer. Steerage passengers will be bathed and their entire personal effects disinfected by steam before final embarkation.

*Cholera increasing in Cebu—Quarantine measures.*

Assistant Surgeon Fox reports that the cholera situation in Cebu continues to grow worse. There have been 53 cases and 36 deaths during the week. Owing to the fact that Manila is practically free from cholera it was decided not to permit steerage passengers to enter this port until they have completed five days from the last possible exposure to infection. Crews of vessels have been forbidden to land at Cebu.

Cholera report, Manila, for week ended June 20, 1903, 9 cases, 8 deaths. Nationality, Filipino.